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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

Movement by the left Flank to the James.

Continuing his movement by the left flank, GRANT is said to have changed his base to the James river. Of this, however, we have no official assurance at the time we write. Assuming that the report will prove to be true, we will proceed to contemplate the situation from that stated point.

At Spottsylvania and the South Anna, this species of tactics drew LEE away from his fortifications and compelled him to abandon them as useless. It will have the same effect now. Not only this. On the James, GRANT will for the first time have the co-operation of the Navy, and a base reached all the way by water and easily protected. His entire force he will be able to use in offensive operations. Concede that LEE continues in his front, the situation will differ in many material respects from the situation at Spottsylvania and the South Anna. GRANT will have reached—or has reached—a position where he can strike at the southern outlets to Richmond, to protect which LEE will be compelled to divert no inconsiderable portion of his army.

The tactics which have thus far availed LEE will avail him no longer. On the James, GRANT will be in a position to avail himself of an alternative for a direct assault on LEE'S lines, equally fatal and certain of success; that is, the cutting of the railroads running South from Richmond, which are vital to any scheme of defense that can be devised. Can LEE defend his front and protect these outlets? He must do both. GRANT has the cavalry to operate against the railroads. It will be just the same whether they are cut far from or near to Richmond. It was because these roads were of such vital importance to him, that LEE confronted BUTLER with so large a force under BEAUREGARD.

The movement by the left flank, continued still farther, would draw LEE out of Richmond, and away from all his defences; for, Petersburg wrested from him, and a lodgment gained by GRANT on the south side of the city, LEE would be cut off from the South and the source of his supplies, and the supplies of all Richmond.

Is it said that LEE can turn his face toward the North? How much is there in this? Where are his supplies—ordnance and other—to come from? No successful movement northward can be made without his communication with Lynchburg and the depots farther South is perfect. We presume that there has been no moment when GRANT would not have been glad, had LEE undertaken a campaign away from Richmond and his depots of supplies. He cannot go now without giving up Richmond, or without having GRANT at his heels. The great struggle by LEE during this campaign has been to maintain his communication with Richmond and protect the roads running south from it. With GRANT on the James river this is vastly more important but at the same time a far more difficult thing to do. LEE can no more move north from Richmond with GRANT behind him, than GRANT, with the least hope of success, could abandon his base, plunge into the heart of North Carolina, with LEE at his heels.

The unprofessional mind can discover the relative advantages and disadvantages of the situation. To be added to the account is HUNTER, with his force now swelled to something formidable, by the junction of CROOK and AVERILL, on LEE'S left flank.

Already do we hear the Richmond papers complaining of the withdrawal of BRECKINRIDGE. But LEE was compelled to withdraw him, and gather in forces from every quarter. Can he send him and them back and be safe himself? Has he strength enough to secure both flanks, and, at the same time defend his front and rear? This will be his situation, if it is not already.

By uniting BUTLER'S forces with his own, by gathering in the no inconsiderable force that has been needed to protect the line of communication with his rear, and by the co-operation of the navy, GRANT will have a much larger available force, and be vastly more formidable, than he has at any previous time been. With LEE the reverse is the case.

All this, however, is predicated in the assumption that the report that GRANT has reached the James river is or soon will be true.

Late Military Intelligence.

A *World* correspondent intimates that Gen. Grant's army has effected a change of base to the James river, and that all the movements of the army since the battle of the 31 inst. have aimed at this consummation. A dispatch from Secretary Stanton, which should have reached here Monday night, states that dispatches from the Army of the Potomac as late as eight o'clock Monday morning had been received, and movements at that hour were in successful progress. Much anxiety was felt to hear from Gen. Sheridan's cavalry raid.

A dispatch from Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has been received at the War Department, in which he states that, after an hour's hard fighting at Cynthiana, he routed Morgan, killing three hundred and wounding nearly as many, and recapturing nearly four hundred, besides recapturing nearly one hundred of Hobson's men and over one thousand horses. Our loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred and fifty. Reports received at Covington Saturday night state that Morgan's forces were scattered in all directions, endeavoring to escape from the State. A party of five hundred that took the Augusta road were overtaken and whipped on Monday near Claysville, by Colonel Garrard. Stragglers are being picked up through the country. The wounded at Cynthiana were being well cared for. The two Ohio regiments, captured at Cynthiana, were paroled at Claysville, and have arrived at Cincinnati.

Another correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, under date of June 11th, says our lines were then scarcely nearer the enemy than was our position on Friday of the week previous. Both armies had been enjoying quiet and repose, and the indications were that a battle was not likely to happen for several days.

A correspondent with General BUTLER gives the details of an attack on the rebel Fort Clifton, near Petersburg, by the gunboats Commodore Perry and General Putnam. The boats compelled a partial abandonment of the rebel works, but the rebels opened up a masked battery, from which they were subsequently driven by the gunboats. No damage was done the gunboats. The engagement is said to have been a brilliant affair.

A correspondent states that Gen. SHERMAN'S losses have amounted to ten thousand in wounded, all of whom have been taken to Nashville and Louisville. The numerical force of his army is said to be not reduced, but has rather increased from the time he left Chattanooga, and is believed to be many thousand stronger than when at Resaca.

Late News Items.

A disturbance occurred at Camp Piatt, West Virginia, a few days ago, which led to the shooting of a teamster named Claybaugh, by some 3d Virginia cavalrymen.

A Sanitary and Christian Commission Festival will commence in Wheeling on the 21st of the present month, and continue one week. It promises to be very successful.

A man, supposed to have been John Welch, while insane, jumped overboard from the steamer Eagle, Cincinnati, the last, short distance below Wheeling, and was drowned.

Three white frosts have been experienced in the neighborhood of Wheeling, within a week, causing no material injury.

A Cousin of Secretary Chase Murdered by the Rebels in Cold Blood.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn *Union* of Saturday says:

"The remains of Arthur L. Chase, late a Lieutenant in the 8th New York Artillery, passed through New York city this morning, on the way to Lockport, N. Y., the residence of his parents, for interment. The circumstances of the death of this brave and noble boy are of such a character that they may well be put on record with the many other acts of disgraceful barbarity, which will remain in the future as the black characteristics of the rebellion, its cause, and its abettors. He died in Washington, on the morning of the 8th inst., in the Armory Square Hospital, and after his death a memorandum was found in one of his pocket-books, in his own handwriting, which states that he had been wounded, disabled, and had fallen on the battle-field, and that while in this helpless state he was approached by four rebel soldiers, who shot him through the neck, chest and thigh, placing the muzzles of their guns so near him that his clothing and flesh were burned by their discharge, and are now the witnesses of the truth of this memorandum, which he had strength to make after suffering from the atrocious act."

Lieutenant Chase was a cousin of Secretary Chase, and a nephew of Dr. Wells, of Brooklyn.

Capt. Hurt, Quartermaster at Cincinnati, who has been tried by a court of Inquiry on several charges connected with the management of his department has been found guilty. The finding of the court has been approved by the Secretary of War, and the record is before the President for his approval.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill.

THE ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Report of the Senate Finance Committee

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 14.

Following are the amendments and additions to the Tariff bill, reported by the Senate Finance Committee:—Teas, twenty cents per pound and ten per cent. ad valorem, instead of twenty-five cents per pound. The section relating to cigars valued at fifteen dollars or less per thousand, seventy-five cents per pound, and twenty per cent; valued between fifteen and thirty dollars, one dollar and a quarter per pound, and thirty per cent; valued between thirty and forty-five dollars, two dollars per pound, and fifty per cent; valued at over forty-five dollars, three dollars per pound, and sixty per cent.

Slit rods one and one-half cent per pound. Wood screws from nine to twelve cents per pound, instead of six and a half to nine and a half per pound. Scrap iron seven instead of nine dollars per ton. Pocket knives fifty per cent ad valorem, instead of being taxed by the dozen. Manufactures of steel not otherwise provided for forty instead of thirty-five per cent. Scrap lead one and one-half instead of two cents per pound.

The duties on wool are changed to read as follows: Valued at thirteen cents or less per pound, three cents per pound; valued between thirteen and twenty-four, six cents per pound; valued between twenty-four and thirty-two cents, ten cents per pound and ten per cent.; valued above thirty-two cents, twelve cents per pound and ten per cent. Woolen clothes, shawls, &c., twenty-four cents per pound and forty per cent., instead of thirty-five per cent. Woolen dress goods valued not over thirty cents per square yard, four cents per yard, and twenty-five per cent.; valued over thirty cents, six cents per yard, and thirty per cent. All manufactures of wool, not otherwise provided for, twenty-four instead of twenty cents per pound.

Bunting and manufactures of worsted fifty instead of forty per cent. Fine bleached cotton goods five and a half cents per square yard, and no ad valorem duty; if colored, stained or printed, twenty per cent. ad valorem in addition. Cotton hosiery thirty-five per cent. Flax and linen yarns thirty-five instead of thirty per cent. Jute yarns twenty-five instead of twenty per cent. Manufactures of Jute or grass, not otherwise provided for, thirty instead of twenty-five per cent.

Silk in the green and floss silks, forty instead of twenty-five per cent. Silk dress goods of all manufactures, of silk not otherwise provided for, sixty instead of fifty per cent.,

Cliff-stone ten dollars per ton, and Whiting, dry, one cent per pound; ground in oil two cents. Nickle is stricken out of the bill. Acetate of lime twenty-five per cent. Opium prepared for smoking, one hundred per cent. Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloaves, Mace, Nutmegs, black and red Pepper, and Piminto are stricken out. Peanuts, two instead of four cents per pound, and if shelled, three instead of six cents. Strychnine and its salts one and a half cents per ounce, and crude Saltpetre, two and a half cents per pound. Oxide of Zinc stricken out. Aniline Dyes thirty-five per cent.

Playing cards valued at twenty-five cents per pack, twenty-five cents; valued over twenty-five cents per pack, thirty-five cents. Cork, manufactured, thirty, instead of twenty-five per cent. Gutta percha, manufactured, forty, instead of thirty-five per cent. Statuary, marbie, one dollar, instead of one dollar and and a quarter per cubic foot. Palm leaf fans, one instead of two cents each. Rice, two cents per pound. Padding, one cent per pound. Raw silk is stricken out and raw cotton inserted as an article not required to pay the ten per cent. additional imposed upon articles produced east of the Cape of Good Hope, but imported from Europe.

Repairs to Lake and Sea Coast Harbors.

The Senate passed the House bill to-day, appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for repairs of harbors on the Western Lakes, and one hundred thousand dollars for the repairs of the sea coast harbors.

Fees of Supreme Court Officers.

A bill introduced and reported from the Judiciary Committee, and pressed to a passage in the Senate to-day by Judge Trumbull, regulating fees of officers of the Supreme Court of the District, fixes the salary of the Marshal at a maximum of six thousand dollars.

The Fortification Bill.

One hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars was added to the fortification bill today in the Senate, for works near San Francisco.

The Montreal Consulship.

The name of the Hon. Jos. Barrett, of Ohio, Commissioner of Prisoners, is mentioned in addition to those enumerated yesterday in connection with the vacant Consul Generalship of Montreal.

THE TAX BILL.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 14.

The joint resolution amending the Constitution by prohibiting slavery coming up to-day, before the Committee of Ways and Means were ready to report the tax bill, no opportunity for doing so was presented before the adjournment. The Committee has acted upon all the amendments, and the bill is in the hands of Mr. Morrill, who will report at the earliest moment. The Committee recommended a non-concurrence, as was stated last night, in most of the more important amendments, including those raising a tax on distilled and malt liquors and on tobacco. The amendment to the section taxing banks is concurred in with an amendment by way of a substitute. The amendment with relation to the income tax, on which the Committee voted yesterday, as stated last night, to concur with the amendment, it was decided to-day to non-concur in simply leaving this whole question for the discussion of the Conference Committee. The Senate amendments to the machinery sections of the bill, the effect of which is to provide that the receipts under the law shall be paid directly into the treasury instead of going, as at present, through the Bureau of Internal Revenue, are non-concurred in. The amendment striking out the section imposing a tax on spirits on hand is concurred in. The incorrect statements in to-day's New York papers respecting the action of the Committee render it proper to add that the above may be relied on.

Yokum, the Kidnapper.

STATEMENT OF HIS CASE.

HIS OFFENSE AND SENTENCE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1864.

The President to-day sent in all the papers in the case of Wm. Yokum, about whom Garret Davis has been so much excited for the last three months. It appears that he was in charge of contrabands at Cairo, Ill., last fall, and was court martialed in December for kidnapping one of the negroes and returning him to a claimant in Kentucky, and received therefor $50. Gen. Heintzelman was President of the court, and Yokum was found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment. The findings of the court were approved by the Secretary of War, and the Albany Penitentiary was selected as the place of confinement. Messrs. Anderson, Randall, Smith and Clay, Kentucky Congressmen, and Casey, ex-congressman, united on February 8th, 1864, in asking President Lincoln to pardon him. On the 16th of February the President endorsed the paper: "Wm. Yokum, within named, is hereby pardoned." On the 16th of June, the President further endorses them after making the above entry for pardon, upon representations made by the Secretary of War: "Suspend action on the case." Secretary Stanton reports that Yokum is now confined in Albany serving out his sentence.

THE GALLANT GEN. BURBRIDGE.

What He Said to Governor Bramlette.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 14.

It is a matter of record that Gen. Burbridge, who routed Morgan at Cynthiana, allenced a few months ago the threats of Gov. Bramlette, to the effect that he would resist further recruiting of negro soldiers, by saying that at the slightest attempt to translate these words into acts, he would march with his whole command against all who should join in such attempts.

General Appropriation Bill

PRIVATE CLAIMS INSERTED.

Ways and Means Committee Rebuked.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 14.

Thad. Stevens, in moving a recommitment of the miscellaneous appropriation to ways and means, after the House had stricken out the enacting clause, stated that he regarded this action of the House as an instruction to the Committee to strike out the section giving two hundred thousand dollars to Dr. Morton for the discovery and use of ether, and also paying twenty thousand dollars to certain contractors with the Treasury Department. Such undoubtedly was the meaning of the vote.

James Brooks stated very strongly the objections to the practice which has grown up within a few years of satisfying private claims in the general appropriation bill, and Mr. wilson, of Iowa, intimated that this was his reason for moving to strike out the enacting clause.

Subsequently the House although assured that opportunity would be given to amend, insisted upon rebuking the committee by sustaining Wilson's motion.

Pendleton, of Ohio, was the putative father of the bill.

Serenade to Secretary Chase

HIS RESPONSE ON THE OCCASION.

A Patriotic Speech.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commerelal.
WASHINGTON, June 14.

Secretary Chase, in response to a serenade from the band of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Regiment last night, made the following speech:

If I answer your call, my friends, it is because your kindness requires it of me, not because I feel in the mood for speaking to-night. Our armies confront at this very moment the hostile armies of rebellion around the whole line of operations, from the Potomac to the Chattahoochie. Even now they may be engaged in deadly conflict. Every day, almost hour, brings from the field some dear friend or dear relative covered with noble wounds or brings news that some other friend has yielded up his precious life in the fight, offering up his precious life for the more precious life of his country. My thoughts are with our soldiers in the battle, in the bivouack, on the march, in the hospital, or in their early, honored grave.

A voice—Is there any bad news?

No, no. No bad news; no news but good news. Even good news is saddened by the loss of brave men. It was but yesterday that a young hero of my own name and blood was borne lifeless through this city, gone forward to die. At this moment, another relative rests awhile beneath my roof from search for his brave boy, wounded in the same battle, and so he will wish us to have no more friends and dear relatives who sleep their last sleep or suffer in hospitals, or still full of courage, and hope, and patriotic ardor, press the enemy in fierce conflict. Such, fellow citizens, are my sympathies, our aspirations, must be with them, whether they follow persisting Grant to the capture of Richmond, or pursuing Sherman through Georgia to the ocean, and we cannot but feel too deeply for much speaking. Still let me say a word of the part our own section has taken in this war. I am glad to see of you Ohio men who stand before me, takes in this sacred contest for Union and freedom. I have just named two of her sons, who lead out two regiments, armies now during the rebellion, as we hope, to its last extremity. I need not name the other great leaders she has given to the country, and especially now to grow in all the war, Ohio has been foremost among the foremost. No troops came more promptly into the field than hers; none from so great a distance came more quickly to the defence of this national capital in the dark days of 1861. No State, in proportion to her population, has sent so many regiments. From no State have so many veterans returned, and especially when Grant wanted the trained troops from the camps and forts within immediate reach, for service in the field, what other State than Ohio furnished her thirty-five thousand volunteers for duty in their room?

I know the worth of this ovation; I count personal friendship among the officers and men by hundreds. I know from what professions, from what business, from what employments they come. Every useful and honorable avocation finds representatives in Ohio regiments. The men of the state make up the rank and file. Regiment after regiment of them have already gone to the front, to uphold, and then indulge an honest pride in Ohio, and God bless her glorious sons who take their lives in their hands for the salvation of the Republic. It could not detain a private man from sharing personally their trials and dangers, let us so perform these duties that we may feel that we have done something for our country. Then may we join, without shame, in building the monuments of our fallen heroes; in welcoming home the brave men who return, and in repeating to children and to children's children the great acts by which Union and Liberty were saved in North America.

THE GOLD BILL.

Passed Both Houses.

ITS PROVISIONS IN FULL.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 14

The Gold Bill, as passed by both Houses, and which only awaits the President's signature to become a law, is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful to make any contract for purchase, or sale, or delivery of any gold coin or bullion, to be delivered on any day subsequent to the day of making such contract, or for payment of any sum either fixed or contingent in relation to any such gold coin or bullion, or to make such contract upon any other terms than the actual delivery of such gold coin or bullion, and the payment in full of the agreed price therefor on the day on which such contract is made in United States notes or national currency and not otherwise; or not to make any contract for purchase or sale, or delivery of any foreign exchange to be delivered at any time beyond ten days subsequent to the making of such contract, or for the payment of any sum fixed or contingent, in default of delivery of any foreign exchange; or upon any other terms than actual delivery of such foreign exchange within 10 days from the making of such contract, and immediate payment in full of the agreed price thereof, on the day of delivery in the United States, notes or national currency; or to make any contract whatever for sale or delivery, of any gold coin or bullion of which the person making such contract shall not at the time of making the same be the actual possessor.

SEC. 2d, It shall be unlawful to make any loan of money or currency not being in coin to be repaid in coin or bullion, or to make any loan of coin or bullion to be repaid in money or currency other than coin. It shall be further unlawful for any banker, broker, or other person making any purchase or sale of any gold coin or bullion, or of any foreign exchange or any contract for any such purchase or sale at any other place than the ordinary place of business of either party, whether owned or hired or occupied by him individually or by partnership of which he is a member.

SEC. 3d. All contracts made in violation of this act shall be absolutely void.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period of not less than three months nor longer than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Section fifth provides that the above penalty may be recovered in any United States Court of Record, or any State Court of competent jurisdiction in an action brought in the name of the United States, by any person—one-half for the use of the United States and the other half for the use of the person bringing said action.

SEC. 6. Usual reporting clause.

The Chicago Convention.

IT WILL NOT BE POSTPONED.

CHANCES FOR THE NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 14.

Fernando Wood, Samuel Cox and Senator Richardson unite in saying that the Chicago Convention will not be postponed. It seems to be generally understood that Gen. Grant will not have any strength in the Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, unless he shall take Richmond before the 4th of July. General McClellan's chances are still considered good.

NEW YORK FREMONT CLUB.

Lincoln's Nomination Denounced.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The meeting of the Fremont Club, last evening, though not largely attended, was very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by E. Gilbert, D. G. Walker, of Vt., and others. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the Cleveland nominations; pledging support to the ticket; recommending the formation of clubs, and denouncing the nomination of President Lincoln.

Shirtings and Sheetings, at less than Eastern Prices, at Barker's, 59 Market St.

FROM KENTUCKY.

REBEL RAIDS ON RAILROAD.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY AT WORK.

All Going Well.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.

An officer just arrived from the front, reports that on Friday last, Wheeler, with a large cavalry force, appeared at Calhoun, on the railroad between Chattanooga and the army, seized six cars, grain laden, and cut the telegraph wires, and the train coming north was notified at Acairsville and stopped. General A. P. Hovey was aboard and collected some two hundred convalescents, formed in line of battle, and then moved forward cautiously, and on arrival found the enemy had retreated from the town. They then moved with usual speed toward Resaca. About half way an enormous torpedo exploded, hoisting the engine six feet from the track. Four cars immediately in the rear were torn to splinters. Fortunately the troops were in the rear cars and escaped injury. The box containing the missile was marked "Powder, C. S. A., 35 pounds." Nobody was seriously injured. Capt. Barlow, of Logan's staff, was bruised. The train pass on in the evening to Resaca. The same night Wheeler appeared again on the road below Calhoun and tore up a considerable portion of the track, which has since been repaired, and trains are again running.

A gentleman, who left the front on the 9th, says our cavalry, on reconnaissance to the front, found only a light force of rebel cavalry, which, after a severe skirmish, fell back and crossed the Chattahoochie. Dispatches taken report the whole rebel army on the south side of the river, determined to oppose the passage by our troops at that point. The river being much swollen by late heavy rains, and no serious engagement can occur until the river falls.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—J. H. Wheeler telegraphs Gen. Carrington that George Jessee, with 200 men, was at New Castle at sundown last evening. The force is made up of desperate characters, having been collected throughout the country. Jessee and men are on foot, but are scouring all the country in the neighborhood. The authorities expect to bag the whole gang.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—The Frankfort and Lexington trains will resume their trips tomorrow. Trains from here to Nashville run regularly twice daily, and have not been interrupted. On the 16th eighty guerrillas made a raid into Princeton, Caldwell county, Ky., and were repulsed with a loss of two killed and several wounded. Citizens of this place, to the number of two hundred, have formed a line of operations, from the Potomac to the Chattahoochie. Even now they may be engaged in deadly conflict. Every day, almost hour, brings from the field some dear friend or dear relative covered with noble wounds or brings news that some other friend has yielded up his precious life in the fight, offering up his precious life for the more precious life of his country. My thoughts are with our soldiers in the battle, in the bivouack, on the march, in the hospital, or in their early, honored grave.

A voice—Is there any bad news?

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From Memphis.

DEFEAT OF GENERAL STURGIS

SHERMAN'S REAR MENACED.

MEMPHIS, June 13, via CAIRO, June 14.—An expedition under Gen. Sturgis, which left Memphis on the 1st inst., is coming in. We learn from an officer they met a large force of rebels at Guntown, said to be 10,000 infantry and cavalry, the commands of Forrest, Lee and Roddy, with forty pieces of artillery. A battle and a most desperate fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of Sturgis, with a loss of his wagon train and artillery. His loss in killed is not a very severe loss, as Sturgis ran out of ammunition and was obliged to destroy and abandon his artillery. Many of his infantry were captured, the exact number is not known. Sturgis' force was composed of three thousand cavalry and five thousand infantry. This large rebel force is supposed to have been on route to Sherman's rear, to interfere with his communications.

The $75,000,000 Loan.

Two Year Legal Tenders Received.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The *Commercial* says:—We are authorized to state that the Secretary of the Treasury will accept in payment toward the seventy-five million loan the two year five per cent legal tender, allowing the accrued interest, and also ordinary certificates of deposit with accrued interest. This arrangement will materially facilitate subscriptions to the loan. Large amounts of gallenders of the two years' issue are being received at the Sub-Treasury. On Saturday about $6,000,000 were received; yesterday, $7,000,000, and to-day the amount will probably reach seven million, making a total of $20,000,000 in three days.

The *Post's* Washington special says that the Tariff bill will soon be returned to the Senate, not having been materially changed.

The *Post's* Washington special says the Ways and Means Committee do not agree to the Senate increase on whisky and income, and will have a conference. There is a disposition, however, to agree with nearly all the increased rates of taxation.

It has been stated in different papers that the Ohio hundred days' regiments which recently arrived here, becoming mutinous, refused to go to the front. This is incorrect. They went with as much willingness as any other soldiers during the war.

FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF MAXIMILIAN.

His Acts of Clemency.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The steamer Mexico, from Havana on the 6th inst., brings the following:

HAVANA, June 6.—The British mail steamer Clyde, arrived yesterday with news from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 1st instant.

Maximilian had arrived on the morning of the 28th ult., at Vera Cruz in the Novara, having touched at Madeira and Martinique. At the latter place for coal, and where the new Emperor left his family with him four of the prisoners condemned to hard labor by Forey. He also liberated eight more and paid their passages to Vera Cruz, and distributed two thousand francs among the remainder and promised to attend to their fate immediately on his arrival at the City of Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA SANITARY FAIR.

Meade for the Sword.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

The receipts at great Sanitary Fair now amount to nearly $1,000,000. The vote on the twenty-five hundred dollar sword at the close to-night stood: Hancock, 1,172; Meade, 1,329; McClellan, 135; Grant, 94.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY

Fighting on the 31st Ultimo and the 1st Instant.

THE REBELS EFFECTUALLY REPULSED.

Correspondence of Chicago Evening Journal.
KINGSTON, GA., June 1.

Our regiment (the 65th Illinois) is now here awaiting further orders, and at the same time watching Wheeler's rebel cavalry movements, we being between them and Johnston's army. Wheeler tries occasionally to cut through us and join Johnston, but has always been repulsed.

General Sherman's main force is now on the other side of the Allatoona Mountains. Our line of battle in the front extends ten miles, but I am informed that the rebel line is still longer, and it is stated here that Johnston has been reinforced.

At the present moment there is a train coming in with our wounded, amounting to four thousand, which will make at least eight thousand that have been disabled and arrived since I came here.

There was heavy fighting yesterday, but we have not yet heard the result. There was also heavy fighting this morning, and is still going on. The rebels are making a desperate effort, but our boys always whip them in an open field. But they have fallen back to thick woods and hills, and our forces suit heavily in trying to get them out of that place.

I am told that General Grant sent a dispatch here to-day containing the following words: "annihilate Johnston's army"—and another dispatch arrived yesterday not to advance any further; and from what I can find out, the generals McPherson and General Blair will put Johnston's army in such a fix that they will have to cave in.

The weather is getting excessively hot.

P. S.—An officer just arrived from the front informs me that the rebels made a charge on the 23d Army Corps last night, and our boys repulsed them, taking nearly the whole enemy. The rebels retreated, leaving the dead and wounded in our hands. SCOTIA.

GRAPE PROSPECTS.—The Sandusky *Register* says: From all that we can gather we conclude that the present prospect is for not more than half a crop the present season. Some vineyards will have more, and some far less than this average. The older vineyards appear to have suffered most from the cold weather of last winter, while the younger escaped with less injury and will fruit most heavily. In the entire grape district hereabouts, we presume the quantity of grapes will be larger than last year, because of the many young vineyards coming into bearing. If the season should be favorable, the fruit will doubtless, because of the light bearing, be an excellent quality, and large, full clusters.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

SENATE.—Mr. FESSENDEN from the Finance Committee reported the House bill to amend the act to increase the duties on imports.

Mr. WOOD called up the House bill to amend the act to provide a territorial Government for Idaho, which was passed. It provides for reapportionment of the territory, and changes the time of election till some day in October.

Mr. CHANDLER from the Committee on Commerce, called up the House resolution for the repair and preservation of the Public Works. It appropriates $250,000 for repairing Public Works on lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior, and $100,000 for repairing the Public Works connected with the harbors of the United States sea board.

The Senate then called up the bill to ascertain and settle the title to certain private land claims in California, on the pending motion to indefinitely postpone it, which, after a short debate prevailed—21 to 16.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas, and its consideration was not concluded at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the fortification bill, which was passed after striking out an appropriation for Boston harbor, and making an appropriation of $177,000 for fortifications in San Francisco bay.

HOUSE.—Mr. ALLEY, of Mass., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution empowering the Postmaster General in his discretion to extend the mail contract with the present contractors, commonly known as the Overland Mail Company from the first of July at existing rates. Mr. Alley said that it was considered best for the interest of all parties that the contract should be extended one year as in the present state of the currency, it was impossible to determine what the service may be worth. The Postmaster General asked for bids, and the time expires to-morrow. Hence the importance of prompt action on the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS desired the joint resolution be postponed in order that it might be ascertained what the bids were.

The resolution was read twice, but no objection was made to the third reading, hence the bill had not been engrossed. It went to the Speaker's table.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which recently the Senate gold bill was laid upon the table.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD asked unanimous consent to speak ten minutes upon the subject.

Mr. SPAULDING, O., objected.

The House first voted on the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. DAVIS, of N. Y., viz: *Provided*, however, that during the operation of this act the laws of trade and gravitation be, and the same are hereby suspended. This was voted down amid much laughter.

Mr. HOOPER's substitute for the first section of the bill was then agreed to. The bill was then passed by the following vote: yeas, 76; nays, 62.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses. The bill makes appropriations for the survey of the coasts and the light house establishment, and other civil expenses. Some of the items, being objected to by a majority of the members, a motion was made and carried by a large majority that the enacting clause be stricken out, and the bill was then defeated. The House reconmitted it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion it was resolved that until otherwise ordered, the House will daily take recess at 4:30, to 7:30, for business.

Mr. FENTON, of N. Y., stated that he was obliged to be absent from the House yesterday, on account of ill health, and his colleague, Mr. Steele, kindly consented to pair with him. Mr. Steele was now in his seat, and if he and Fenton asked consent, all the Democratic party should now both record their votes on the bill for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Consent was given. Mr. Fenton voted for and Mr. Steele against the bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill proposing an amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery in the United States.

Mr. PRUYN, of New York, denied that the constitution could be construed to enlarge its power so as to deal with matters beyond its reach. Two hundred years ago slavery was a state regulated rights of any State. If so, what was to prevent the absorption of territory? If one right or principle could be destroyed under state sovereignty, so could all the rights of civilianies; it has brutally violated and dishonestly corrupted; the day of concession to the slave power has passed; dissolution of all the Union and recognition of the Southern Confederacy; the immediate abolition of slavery is the issue, and the people must face the music. There can be no reunion with slavery.

Mr. COFFATH said the proposition was intended to set loose four millions of ignorant and debased negroes to swarm the country with pernicious influences, and with fanatical teachings. The question was whether Congress has the right to take from the people of the Southern people their property. The passage of such an amendment would not only produce discord at the North, but strengthen and add violence to the rebellion.

Mr. ROSS defended the Democratic party, speaking of its patriotism, and saying it has a clear record and untarnished history, which will live as long as Constitutional government shall endure. He was in favor of a National Convention to settle and adjust by equal discussion the questions at issue, and of consolidating the armies of the North and South to reaffirm and vindicate the Monroe doctrine.

The Napoleon Gun.—Visitors to Monitor Hall, at the Fair, have much admired the splendidly finished half-sized Napoleon 12-pounder, with carriage complete, donated by Akers, of South Boston. The model piece was used on the day of the opening of the Fair, to announce the arrival of the procession at Federal street. The Subsistence Committee, an association of ladies and gentlemen who have made the hospitality of our city famous, have been overlooked in the matter of having some useful or ornamental article donated them, and a proposition has been made that this Napoleon gun be purchased for them to place on the stage at City Hall, and to be used as the Committee may desire. We are decidedly in favor of the proposition, and trust it may succeed.

ADMINISTRATION.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the estate of Wm. Hutchman, Sr., late of Hampton township, Allegheny county, are hereby notified that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons having claims will present the same for settlement forthwith.
WM. HUTCHMAN, Jr.,
Administrator.
McCandless Tp, Allegheny Co., June 13, 1864.
jel3 6w-15pw]

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Age

City Intelligence.

THE GREAT FAIR.

ELEVENTH DAY.

ATTENDANCE STILL LARGE.

THE INTEREST UNABATED.

The Trumpet Contest

Tuesday, the eleventh day of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, was as great a success as any that preceded it. The Ladies' Bazaar, Floral Hall, and in fact all the departments were very much crowded day and night, and the immense number of persons present seemed highly delighted with the exhibition. There seems to be really no diminution in the interest our people have displayed and still feel in the complete success of the Fair, and the fact must be exceedingly gratifying to the projectors of the great exhibition. It appears as if the managers of the Fair could keep it open to the public until the Fourth of July, but there is no probability of such an event, for the ladies and gentlemen in daily attendance have worked so laboriously in the good work that they need relaxation.

The total receipts from all sources, reported up to 10 o'clock last night, amounted to $74,000.

The different departments all maintain their attractiveness, but none more so than the Bazaar, the net receipts of which at the close of the Fair will be found in excess

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Ronan, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the **6th day of July,** ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

The Grand Idea.

It is a necessity, incident to our form of government, that great measures should be proposed, and carried, through party agency. Conventions and other assemblages speaking for parties, though chosen representatives, sometimes rise, therefore, to a high grade of importance, as bodies wherein are molded and set before the people measures preliminary to their passing into legislation. In this way great reforms are started and worked out; and this becomes the source frequently of legislation and other systematic action that effects, for good or for evil, not only our own country, but the world.

This finds an illustration in the recent action of the Baltimore Convention. It was a body of representative men, speaking for the party which administers the government now, and which will continue to administer it for at least four years longer. This action under the circumstances, was the next thing to that of a legal body, having official power. When such a body declares in favor of "the utter and total extirpation of slavery from the Republic," and incorporates this principle into its platform, its action has a grave importance, and will be so received, not only at home, but throughout the civilized world. Had it been a body representing a minority, with no prospect of embodying in legislation its principles, the case would have been very different; for no results could be counted upon. Here there is at least a reasonable probability that the principles set forth by the Baltimore Convention will be approved by the nation and carried into effect. What men have before talked and proposed, the National Union party will do. Herein is the difference which centers on the action of the Convention an importance which has attached to no similar body within the recollection of those whose great privilege it is to be actors in scenes which will mark an epoch in the world's history.

"The utter and total extirpation of slavery from the Republic," are words never before spoken with the meaning they now have. Never before have they been anything but individual utterances, without the probability of their coming to have any other significance. It was reserved to the body representing the cause contended for by our armies, to put forth the great idea of universal freedom throughout the republic, to embody in clear and unequivocal language, the conscience, the judgment and the will of the nation, molded by many years of reflection and experience and crystallized in the fiery scenes of this rebellion.

No party, no combination of men, ever went before the public with words like these written on their banners. They dignify the day in which we live, and give to the canvass upon which we are entering an unequalled importance.

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON took strong ground early in the great struggle, and has steadfastly held it ever since, in favor of the Government against secession and treason. In his speech against BRECKINRIDGE in the extra session of 1861, he said:

"Traitors are got to be so numerous now that I suppose treason has got to be respectable; but, God being willing, whether traitors be many or few, as I have hitherto waged war against traitors and treason, and in behalf of the Government which was constructed by our fathers, I intend to continue it to the end."

In the Senate of the United States, on being seconded by JOE LANE, of Oregon, what he will do with the rebels, Senator JOHNSON repied in the following strictly orthodox language:

"The distinguished Senator from Oregon, asks me what I would do with the re les, were I President of the United States? I will tell the Senator what I would have them *arrest*, I would have them *tried*, and if found guilty, by the ETERNAL GOD I would have them executed."

Concerning GOV. JOHNSON'S present sentiments, the following is related:

In reply to an officious suggestion made to Mr. LINCOLN, by a supporter ANDY JOHNSON of the policy of writing a radical letter of acceptance, he said that was wholly unnecessary. His record was sure to be radical enough to satisfy the most ultra Republican. Besides, he said, he used to have remarked: "Don't be concerned, sir, when ANDY JOHNSON was last here he said, if it were necessary to carry on the war for thirty years, he was for carrying it on."

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.—In the admirable report of Agassiz in relation to the museum of comparative zoology, the great naturalist gives an interesting sketch of his method of natural history. He puts them at work among the specimens themselves, studying facts, tracing analogies, developing differences, and mastering principles; for, says he, "I have satisfied myself long ago that the general and most elementary principles of one science are better understood when illustrated from nature than when explained in a mere abstract manner." On this the Washington *Chronicle* makes the following sensible comments:

The divorce between text-book instruction and practical knowledge is one of the great curses of American practical life. Learned and accomplished divines who cannot tell the difference between a chesnut and an oak. We have seen more than one excellent Greek scholar who was incapable of distinguishing between a field of growing wheat and one of rye. A large proportion of our college graduates are deeply versed in classical literature, but ignorant of gold ore; and we have known numbers who made capital recitations in chemistry during their college course, who, never really learned, three months after graduation, to distinguish the appearance, characteristics and uses of the simplest chemicals. We have seen more than one young man, who, after twelve years good schooling, and under accomplished teachers at that, could not draw an ordinary note of hand or calculate simple sum at interest.

It is this ignorance of every day things which makes our scholars the sport of your rough practical men. They get plundered in the market and insulted in the streets, and are taken advantage of by their grocer, and imposed upon by their butcher. Conscious of their ignorance of what many a wide-awake eight-year old is familiar with, they shrink from coming in contact with men in business ways, and so go through life one-sided. We do not believe it will take a statesman to know how to sew on a button or handle a hammer. We are sure that no divine will be worse for being familiar with the secrets of the kitchen and pantry; and we are quite certain it does not hurt an editor to be a judge of flour or of good beef. Ours is a practical people, and we need a more thorough every-day education of our men and young women, if the highest society is the most thoroughly self-helping. It is compatible with the highest culture to be able to wait on one's self. For ourselves, we would as soon be indebted over to the executioner as be dogged by a valet. But in order to free men from imposition and fit them for every-day duties, every boy must be trained to them in their youth. A child will learn by observation and by touch a thousand things in his or her years without effort, which it would take weeks of hard work to secure at a later period. We coop our children too much in school rooms. They waste too many precious hours over useless lessons, and by confining them as they do, do the mind more harm than good. They should be surrounded more with object-and as such they should be taught sizes, forms, qualities, colors, actual contact, rather than book acquire abstract descriptions. We hope sometime to see a reform in the methods of teaching, which see children practically instructed in the secrets of nature, and acquiring by actual observation and experiment an amount of valuable knowledge which mere study of text-books cannot possibly bestow.

MORAL REFORM AMONG CHRISTIANS. - At a "Young Men's Convention" now sitting in Boston the President presented a preamble and resolution from Mr. G. M. Powell, of Washington, D. C., as follows:

WHEREAS, Dancing, card playing, theatre-going, and intemperance, in various forms, are a fearful extent becoming the besetting sins of professing Christians in the country; and, whereas, all who do these things are thus vainly striving to do what our SAVIOUR has explicitly declared to be impossible, when he said, Ye cannot serve God and Mammon;" and, whereas, to all such that scripture which saith, "Woe unto these who are at ease in Zion" is applicable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Young Men's Christian Associations in the land, and of every member of each Association, to oppose these sins by all means in their power; and especially to oppose them by their example in abstaining from them.

The resolution was adopted.

Political.

KENTUCKY DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.—The State of Kentucky is likely to have two delegations in the Chicago Convention, to meet in Chicago on the 4th proximo. One delegation, together with a full electoral ticket, has already been appointed by the State Convention which met in Louisville, a few days ago, under the call of the Central Committee, of which James Guthrie, George D. Prentice, &c., are influential members. Such men as the Hansons, and Husteads, McClellan, who were prominent during the glorious Whig reigns of past years there, were in attendance, and were conspicuous in its deliberations. The Convention was a large one, although it was assembled at short and imperfect notice.

Since its adjournment, however, the idea of having a representation at Chicago, and of supporting the nominations to be made there, has grown so popular in the State as to approach enthusiasm. Frequent county meetings, composed mainly of the Old Line Democracy, and of those who, a short time ago were less hopeful of the result of a National Conservative organization than they are at present, are now taking place. The resolutions adopted by the most invariably commend the action of the May State Convention, and express a desire to unite and harmonize with it in furthering the Chicago National movement. For this purpose, they propose to hold another State Convention in Louisville, on the 15th of June, at which it seems probable that a delegation will be appointed for Chicago, in expectation of their admission. It is also in contemplation to propose to the proper authorities of the way assembly to have a proper division of the Electoral ticket.

THURLOW WEED ON SEWARD AND THE RADICALS.—The nomination of Fremont and Lincoln is developing the old antagonism in the Republican ranks that have been only partially closed over by the cohesion of party spoils, and the radical and conservative Republican wings are now indulging in the luxury of a sharp internal wrangle, which is not without its special interest to the public at large. The latest development of the quarrel is a letter in the Albany *Journal* from Mr Thurlow Weed, protesting against "the growing conspiracy against Mr. Seward," whom he represents as unfaltering in his devotion to the Union, to which he charges that the radicals are far from being devoted. Mr. Weed concluded his letter with the following curious inside view of his personal relations with the President, and a telling blow against his old radical enemies. He writes: "It is due to the President (and may, perhaps, appease the *Evening Post*) that I should admit, as I do, that though always treated courteously by Mr. Lincoln, my views and suggestions have not concurred with his convictions of duty, and that from my first interview with the President elect at Springfield, to my last, in January, I have been of no account. Mr. Lincoln will, I am sure, in his memory, that in all my interviews nothing personal ever entered; that my suggestions and solicitude concerned only the Government and the Union; that if my earnest advice had not been overruled, Gov. Gilmore, of North Carolina, and Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, would have been in his Cabinet, thus holding those States with the Union. And I emphatically affirm that there was at that time, and is now, more of true, reliable intellectual support to the Government and Administration for the Union, in those ravaged and suffering States, than Mr. Lincoln has found in the blind, fierce, fanatic Abolition representatives, journals and lecturers whose "malign influence" has shaped the course of the Administration, and now becomes its accuser in enemy's camp. In this connection, I am not disappointed, nor did I fail to warn the President that these exacting and destructive leaders would turn the weapons he placed in their hands against himself. This would be of less consequence, however, if they had not, in the interim, by intensifying the rebellion they invited, cost the country added millions of treasure and rivers of blood. The fact more significant than any other in the rebellion—as a fact that will be keenly felt when the day of accountability comes—that the wicked, homicidal slavery leaders would have failed to consummate their treason, but for the aid received from their "best friends," the Abolitionists of the North, must not be lost sight of.

The rumored postponement of the Chicago Convention is another of the many proofs that the Democrats are bewildered, just as Lee is about Grant. Some of them are turning towards Fremont, but there is little probability that he will be taken up under any circumstances. McClellan has the largest number of supporters, but with him there is no prospects. Says the New York *Times:*

So they are disposed to wait awhile and see if an available hero won't turn up from some unexpected quarter. They have hopes of Grant, and are quite ready to take him provided he will take Richmond. It is about the first reward they have ever offered in future one to serve the country,—but Grant doesn't need it. He will take Richmond in due time we have not the slightest doubt. So far as that goes, if we were in want of a candidate we should be quite willing to take him on trust. But the Democrats evidently mean to make a sure thing of it;—they will nominate no man on the strength of what he is expected to do. We commend their prudence. We hope they will postpone their convention until Richmond is taken. The session can be called, and the Union restored. Then perhaps they can unite their forces. The Peace Democrats, who think the war an infamous crime and demand that it be stopped, and the War Democrats who think it morally criminal and infamous, but demand that it be prosecuted with vigor, may possibly then unite upon some man who agrees with both. We trust they will try.

Campaign Miscellany.

THE FIRST BORN.

Returning we saw a newly-opened grave. It was for a Michigan boy of 18, who had been shot down at the side of his father, who was a private in the same company. The father sat beside the grave, carving the boy's name upon a rude head board. It was his first-born. I took him by the hand, and gave him all my heart; offered a prayer, which Brother Holmes followed with appropriate words. There was no cedin, but a few pieces of boards were laid in the bottom of the grave, between the body and the bare ground. "Wrap him in this blanket," said the father, "it is one his sister sent him. Ah, me, how will they bear it at home! What will his poor mother do! She must have a lock of his hair."

I stooped to cut a lock with my penknife, when a soldier came forward with a pair of scis-ors from his little "house-wife." My heart blessed the Sabbath school child who had made that timely gift. And so, having rendered the last offices of fraternity in our power, we laid the brave boy in his grave, while the cannon were still roaring the doom of others young and brave whom we had just left on the field.

WHAT'S DONE OUR VICTORY.

"O it was the longest day!" says one who was near headquarters during all that terrible Friday. Orders at eleven o'clock Thursday evening were to open the fight at half-past four on the following morning. An hour after midnight, Gen. Grant was roused by Col. Rowley, of his staff, with word of message from General Meade. It proved to be a representation from Warren that the men were worn out, and with an urgent suggestion that the attack be put off till six. "Tell him he may put it off till five, but by all means he must begin then; and if the enemy don't get the initiative." The original order was sound, for the enemy took the initiative at a quarter before five. "O it was the longest day!" despite the popular belief that Grant smokes all the time, it is worth nothing that he didn't smoke much that day. He whittled. Orderl es and aids were riding in hot haste, pouring down the knoll where headquarters were, corps commanders were sending in messages every few minutes, the great roar of the greatest battle fought by the sons of men crashed everywhere; but to all outward appearance Gen. Grant was cool, calm and unoccupied. The skin is so drawn over his forehead that wrinkles there don't show when he is perplexed; and his beard so hides his mouth that no nervousness there betrays his thought. So he sat and whittled—cutting away at his stick with leisurely, measured, meditative strokes, much of the time; but turning his knife and cutting at the end nearest himself with short, clipping strokes whenever word came of important change in the chances of battle. Thus he fought the great contest with knife and stick, and when the stick was gone the enemy was beaten.

THE DESPERATE CHARGE.

"About nightfall a desperate charge was made by the rebels upon our centre, where a number of batteries of the Second corps were in position. In front of these guns, and below their level, was an open field. Rather more than half way across this space ran our line of breastworks—at this point not more than one hundred yards from those held by the enemy. Everything was perfectly quiet, mutual respect for each other's fire preventing unnecessary exposure. Suddenly a perfectly devilish volley of musketry was delivered from the rebel works, accompanied by the dismal howling when, in Dixie, has superseded honest cheering, and out they came piling over the breastworks, and for a short time it looked as if they wanted them. Their success was very short-lived, for in a moment Sie per's Tenth Massachusetts battery, Adam's Rhode Island battery, Sixth Maine battery, and others were pouring canister into them in so effective a manner that they were forced to protect themselves in front of our breastworks from which labor in the enemy, they were expelled. They must have lost more than a thousand in this "forlorn hope" of a charge."

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

In Taunton, Mass., there is a turkey that has entered into a copartnership with a partridge, both setting side by side on the same nest, with an indiscriminate mixture of eggs beneath them.

The contract for dead horses in the Federal army has just been let for $2,000.

Camels are now breeding regularly in Australia, and are expected to be of great use in exploring expeditions.

A minister, traveling in Connecticut some years ago, asked an old lady on whom he called what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity. "Oh," she replied, "I think it is a good doctrine if the people would only live up to it."

The only brick you should ever carry under your hat—the Church's ru-bric.

Can a man who is never to be found in his own house be said to belong to the *genus home-o.*

Why are gate posts like the human species? Because they are prop-ia-gate.

Nearly fifty thousand acres of land in Canada have been sown with flax this year—ten times as much as last year.

The transportation train of the Army of the Potomac would make a line of wagons sixty-two and a half miles in length, according to Gen. Meade.

The *Round Table* thinks a lady, at present prices, is a luxury too great for an ordinary man to contemplate; the figures attached gaudily to her making up and adornments would frighten any man who did not possess a printing press and paper mill of his own that could turn out an unlimited number of green backs.

The Female Medical College in Philadelphia is said to be in a flourishing condition. The fifteenth annual session will commence on the 12th of October.

The heavy duties imposed on *foreign spirits* are said to be a subject of much concern in the "spiritual circles." They have almost put a stop to *table rapping* in a good many establishments.

When fashionable women, in full dress, protest against "sick attire," it is pretty much like *Satan* reproving sin.

The Inter Continental Telegraph.

Mr. SEWARD'S suggestions in relation to the project of an inter-continental telegraph have been embraced in a bill, and is already before the Senate, providing government aid for the plan indicated by Mr COLLINS. Its principal features are as follows:

Mr. Collins and his associates are empowered to construct and maintain a line or lines of telegraph over the land line of the Pacific coast telegraph through any of the territories of the United States to the boundaries of British America, with such branch lines as may be needed to connect with the same, and the various mining districts and other settlements in these territories. Permanent right of way is also granted over any unappropriated lands of the United States, together with the right to take any timber or stone for construction purposes. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail the means of surveys and to lay down a submarine cable. If within five years from the passage of this act Mr. Collins and his associates shall have completed a line of telegraph from the connection with the Pacific telegraph to the mouth of the Amoor river, the Secretary of state is authorized to enter into a government contract for the use of the line for a term of ten years, at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a year, and the government to have priority at all times in the dispatch of messages. Subject to this proviso, the line is to be thrown open to the public upon the payment of the established charges.

This bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Chandler, on the 9th instant, and was immediately passed to a second reading. While it commits the government to no immediate heavy expenditures, it provides a reasonable subsidy for the support of the line when it shall become available for business. The liberality of enterprise was fully exhibited in Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Chandler, and it can hardly be overrated.

Trouble Among the Lake Superior Miners.

The Detroit *Free Press*, contains the following items:

By a gentleman who left Marquette on Wednesday of last week, we learn that at that time everything was going on as usual in the town. There was a rumor current that the miners at the mines had again struck, and were threatening all sorts of dire calamities upon the town and all its inhabitants, unless their demands were complied with. The railroad company had stopped running their trains, and none of the miners had come down to the town. The men employed on the dock were at work as usual. By later intelligence we learn that the Traveller arrived there on Friday with a company of troops: the United States steamer Michigan arrived there about the same time, and all was quiet.

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The Rebel Press.

REMOVAL OF UNION PRISONERS.

Grant's Movements on the James River.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE MORE FORMIDABLE THAN EVER.

UNION PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th says:

To-day over one thousand of the Yankee prisoners now here will be sent to Andersonville, Ga., where a general depot for their reception has been established. On Thursday another thousand will follow. This is done to make room for the constantly increasing numbers that find their way here from Grant's army. If any are retained here this summer they will be sent to Belle Isle.

The Federal officers now in our custody are quartered at Macon, Georgia. The privates and non-commissioned officers are at Camp Sumpter, Andersonville, Ga. The friends of these prisoners in the United States should note this change in the mode of disposing of them, as heretofore read in books about besieged cities, and had the impression that in such cases people could not go in or out; meat or vegetables could not country, market from this time forward, and no matter how tempting the summer weather, family parties could not make picnics to the rural districts. And finding none of these conditions of a besieged situation, they say that there is no siege. They surmise that the whole story of these vast hosts, and this investment of city, is only a bloody abhorrence of the great world conflict of the age, must have been got up in order to amuse or delude a convention now said to be assembled in Baltimore. *And they begin prematurely to doubt whether it be indeed true, or was true a few days ago, that some of the largest armies ever embattled on earth were advancing with a celerity never before known, to fix the destinies of a continent in our streets,* and seal the grand charter of her man freedom in flame and blood, amidst the conflagration of surrounding dwellings, and the numerous shrieks of a hundred thousand souls. They say, "Bosh!"

JUNE ROSES.

The roses had come with the summer,
And the red and the white bloom fair,
And the scent of their balmy breathing
Is loading the drowsy air.

Their sheil like leaves drop lightly
All through the long June hours,
And like, like perfumed snow-flakes,
In the garden's grassy bowers.

Oh, sweet are the wild white roses
That cling on the garden wall,
But one that sees not the sunlight
Is sweeter and dearer than all!

One white rose, locked and hidden
In a dark, still grave away,
That bloomed on that garden terrace
One year ago, to-day.

When the air was sweet and breezy,
And the roses blushed in the sun,
And their pink leaves floated lightly
On the west wind, one by one.

Then, under the cool, close arbor,
We watched the summer storm
Gather and pass o'er heaven,
And its sunlight clear and warm.

And, under the sweet green shelter,
I leaned on that shoulder tall,
While the thunder rolled above us,
And the drops began to fall.

And he plucked one white rose, dripping
With the rain on its petals fair,
And his hand swept over my forehead,
As he wove it in my hair.

Now again the June sun shineth,
But last year's flowers are gone;
Only that white rose, withered,
Lies in its grave forlorn.

In the warm rain, downward pattering,
I have given it many a tear,
Shed for the bloom and beauty
That died with the rose last year!

And the love that went with the blossoms,
As lovely and frail as they,
And the hand that plucked my white rose,
And is dead, like the flower, to-day!

The Decay of Vital Power.

"Burleigh" of the Boston *Journal* gives the following graphic sketch of well known men:

Men will grow old—some by age, some by care, some by premature decay brought on by exposure, toil or dissipation. Man can live fast, financially and physically; in either case bankruptcy comes. I saw a crowd on the steps of the Astor yesterday. They were watching the attempt of the great pugilist, Tom Hyer, to ascend into the house. His tall form was bent by disease: his once firm step tottered; his great strength had departed. With crutches and the aid of a strong arm of a friend he slowly and with anguish took one step at a time, as an infant would go up. It was gall and bitterness to him to cast his eyes around on that crowd, and see how unlike their greeting was to the crowd that cheered him on in his great fight with Sullivan. By a singular coincidence Morrissey came along. But how unlike Hyer, Morrissey is a professed gambler. It is his trade. He has taken care of himself and keeps within bounds. He is temperate, for his calling demands it. He cares as in elegant taste—is full jeweled—and would pass for a well to do banker with the upper ten; or as a Professor in a college. Morrissey has taken Saratoga under his special charge, and intends to drive this year a larger business than he did the last. He has taken his headquarters already, and with an elegant exterior, smart address, cool and adroit habits, he will allure into his embrace many of our youth, and send the curse into many homes in the form of ruined but once manly sons.

As Hyer was attempting to go up the steps a man sought a more quiet entrance on one side of the crowd. It was N. P. Willis. "Time has laid his hand visibly on you, my gay friend," I said to myself. He needed the aid of a cane to help him up. The lithe and smart step faltered in its upward movement. The auburn locks, still curly, were grizzled; his face was thin and beard gray, as one in the sear and yellow leaf of life. Few would have recognized in his feeble and slender invalid the nervous, hilarious man of twenty years ago. He cast a sad look on the crowd, and the pugilist broken down in middle life, and passed on. The group was not complete. Passing along the pavement was Commodore Vanderbilt. Till recently he has been among our most vigorous men. Age seemed to have no effect upon him. His body was iron, his nerves steel. Old in years, his step was elastic. His hair was white as snow, but his intellect sharp and vigorous. His form slim as a youth of nineteen, but as erect as a Mohawk warrior. Some months ago he was thrown from his wagon. That fall did the work of years on his system. He walks and looks the old man, his step is languid and and that touch which none can parry, and all must obey, is his. Such is life.

THE GOLD FIELDS.—There is an immense emigration this year to California, Idaho, and the mineral regions west of the great plains. Judge Tullis, old plain trader, informs the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News*, that on a recent trip from Fort Kearney to St. Joseph he was "never out of sight of wagons," all rolling westward. On one day, at a point of the road he travelled over, four hundred wagons were observed to pass by. The starting points are St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Omaha City and Nebraska City. Each of these last claims to have sent out over twelve hundred wagons a week; and the multitudes which take their departure from the other places mentioned, are certainly not less.

The pasture is luxuriant, and the teams will be likely to make the journey in good condition. But for the thousands of emigrants who are flocking to the newly-discovered mines the question of subsistence will be a serious one after they reach their journey's end. The country is almost anything but an agricultural one and any crops that can be made there, supposing what is not probable, that much attention will be paid to tillage, will scarcely answer for the support of those who will be found there by the vast emigration. To insure escape from much suffering from hunger, if not from actual starvation, supplies of food must go forward from this side.

WALL PAPER.

THE GREATEST VARIETY of elegant and cheap

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES and OIL CLOTHS.

Are sold at

FOERSTER & SCHWARE'S,

my12-s-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

WALL PAPER—Of all grades, still sellin at the lowest rates, at No. 107 Market street
p23 JOS. H. LIGHES.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors. at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 WM. R. HUGHES.

PROPOSALS.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, June 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Monday, June 20, 1864, for two thousand (2000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at the Government Stables at Giesboro Depot, near Washington City, within forty (40) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, well broke, full in flesh, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, in good condition, and well adapted for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for the faithful performance thereof.

☞ Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bides and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make delivery when guaranted, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Bids for one hundred (100) horses and upwards will be entertained.

Bids for *the entire number* of horses required are invited.

Payment will be promptly made on completion of contract.

No agents will be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any other information will be promptly given on application, personally or by letter, to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

Purchase in the open market will be continued at Giesboro Depot until the contract is awarded. Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for seven (7) hosses or more.

jun1

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—BY the Act of May 8th, an appropriation of Fifty Thousand Dollars was made for the Extension of the Capitol Buildings at Harrisburg. Architects and Builders are hereby requested to present plans for said extension, and proposals for building the same, to the undersigned, by the fifteenth day of June. The main object to be attained by the proposed extension is to furnish additional Committee Room for the Legislature, and the extension is to conform as far as possible to the architecture of the present building.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General.
JAMES P. BARR, Surveyor General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer.

Harrisburg, May 10, 1864-my22-m.

DR. J. B. SPEER,
196 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 8 p. m.
Dwelling, No. 30 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 12½ and 6 o'clock daily. my13-2m

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 98 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary to the Estate of JACOB ZINGNER, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the Subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to CATHERINE ZINGNER,
Executrix, Penn st., 9th Ward; or
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Att'ys at Law, 98 Diamond street.
PITTSBURGH, May 3d, 1864. m31 tuew

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR WINE AND BOSTON CRACKERS
For sale at every Grocery Store in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham.
Made at 64 FOURTH Street.
jn1 S. S. MARVIN.

JUST RECEIVED—
2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,
In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
my Nos. 130 and 132 Second street,

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The only full and Reliable Report of RIVER MATTERS.

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DRUG MARKET.

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THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom,n.....	8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r,	12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's,	11:59 p m
Thro Express.....	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	12:50 a m
Fast Line.....	8:30 p m	Thro Mail.....	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n.....	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n.....	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..	6:15 a m
2d do	1:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:35 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 2:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:00 a m	Chicago Express...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:10 p m	Philad'a " ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti " ...	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail.....	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 8:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m.

Allanna Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:35 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:40 p m	Express.....	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport..	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport..	6:50 p m
2d " ..	4:15 p m	2d " ..	2:05 p m
Port Perry.....	7:00 a m	Port Perry.....	8:30 a m
Braddock's.....	4:15 p m	Braddock's.....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Express.....	4:30 a. m.	Express.....	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation..	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	6:10 a. m.	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..	8:05 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do do....	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....	8:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation..	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.....	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland.....	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fifth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Boots and Shoes.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....84 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. B. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....59 Fifth st.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....Wood street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. K. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and Cherry sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 93 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....56 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....78 Penn st.

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....129 Wood st.

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....30 Wood st.

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Binghamton
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....98 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....27 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....35 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Artipurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....52 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....15 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. F. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....139 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville E. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Winkfield.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckleisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....27 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....267 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chalony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axhelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....37 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....98and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory,
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seifferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 126 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
no2

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
my28

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY,—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry.
se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all Kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID S. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all Kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS.
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.
Jus

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap28

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—
The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 19th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-ly

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Of all descriptions. The best and cheapest to be had at
C. LEGAR'S,
28 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
Persons who are compelled to use articles of this description would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
mh16-3m

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all Kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 15 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18-1y

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay or other injurious and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting the excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in saying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FOSTER, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
E. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army.
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL AMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny City, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30-1y

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. E. BATEMAN
EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialities attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

5 BARRELS EGGS JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by
R. E. KING,
my28 No. 211 Liberty street.

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
jun1

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mh16tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe26tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe16tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. Ja29tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. Ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER RAILROADS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ.
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
No. 39 THIRD STREET,
(Between Wood and Smithfield,) PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brewers' Kettles, Stills,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith Work.
je3 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
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Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27-tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House.
PIT

MORGAN'S RAID.

Interesting Particulars.

HIS DEFEAT AT KELLER'S BRIDGE

BIS DEFEAT AND RETREAT.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of Tuesday.]

In our accounts published thus far, we have given the main points of the history of the affair at Keller's Bridge, and of the disaster to the railroad and trains at that point. But the nature of the fight, as displaying great bravery and encurance on the part of the National Guard engaged, and the heavy loss, comparatively speaking, that attended the fight, call for a m re particular account of the same. Keller's Bridge, the scene of the engagement, is just sixty-five miles south of this city, and one mile this side of Cynthiana. It was destroyed by the rebels on Thursday last, in order to prevent the sending of troops along the railroad. At five o'clock Saturday morning last, the 171st was disembarked at this point, together with a handful of men who were to act as cavalry. The trains which had conveyed them immediately backed down the road two miles, where they were thrown from the track and burned. Upon being disembarked, the men of the 171st were supplied with ammunition and proceeded to eat their breakfast. While engaged in that they were disturbed by the rattle of musketry at Cynthiana, telling that hot work was going on there between the 165th and the rebel forces. And in a few moments, by their glasses, they ascertained that the fields around themselves were alive with the rebel forces. A volley of musketry was poured into them by a sqyhad of the enemy masked behind the fence of a clover field. From the first it was evident to Gen. Hobson and Col. Asper that their little band was soon, indeed, surrounded. And, from the disposition made of the rebel troops, it was evidently their design to conduct the fight in bushwhacking style from the underbrush, should forces reach, which they probably did not believe would be the case, as they were evidently two to their one in the first of the fight.

Under these circumstances the regiment was divided into several squads and sent to both east and west of the railroad, occupying such position as they might secure. The rebels then appeared on every hand, displaying great activity in firing and considerable skill in keeping themselves under cover from the fire of our troops. Throughout, the effort was to bring as many as could be seen within firing as it could obtain sight of one of the enemy. This continued about five hours, the loss on both sides being extraordinary heavy. That of the rebels was at much greater than our own—as much so, perhaps, proportionately, as their force was superior in number, we having 70 men, and they, with their dismounted men, 2,000. Against these great odds, the resistance made was desperate and determined. General Morgan, who, when the fight here commenced, was at Cynthiana (the rebel force being in command of General Getty) had supposed that the Union force would have surrendered immediately on the appearance of his great odds, the greatness of our forces and wondered, in impatience, how it occurred that the fighting continued. He had expected an immediate surrender, and when it occurred that he did not, more than an hour was spent in this though the loss entailed upon our forces should be twice as heavy. He certainly had not expected this desperate resistance. He was surprised, as he was also, when, at 9 o'clock a. m., a courier dashed up to him in haste at Cynthiana and gave the first Getty's message of "reinforcements, or give up." Several hundred troops were immediately sent down the pike, Morgan at their head, and with those the line was drawn still closer around the little band, until Gen. Boyd sent out a flag of truce, and accepted Morgan's conditions of surrender—that the private property of the troops should be respected, and that the officers should retain their side-arms. General Hobson, so all accounts agree in saying, had done all that could be done, displaying himself the greatest personal courage, and in thus surrendering he decided for the best.

Such of the 171st as remained were then drawn up along the Pike; their arms were stacked and horses secured, and they were marched through Cynthiana, a mile south, to a grove, where they were allowed to rest, and where they found the 65th regiment, or rather five companies of them, that had been in the fight at Cynthiana—prisoners like themselves.

In an hour or two however, the prisoners were marched three miles north, on the Augusta Pike, where they passed Saturday night. Early on Sunday morning came the attack upon the main force of the rebels from General Burbridge, who had arrived from Paris with a strong force, and two pieces of artillery, with which organ's unprovided.

With the first announcement of the approach of Burbridge came an order from Morgan to the guard over the 600 prisoners to start them north, which was done, and they, too, on the double quick. Morgan's main force, pursued by Burbridge, followed at a distance of a few miles. This forced march brought them to Claysville, eighteen miles north east of Cynthiana, where they were halted, drawn up in line and paroled, and allowed to depart. In this disbanding of them, Morgan informed them that he had enough to attend to to get out of the State, but that he should soon be in during so. The rebel forces then struck due east with the evid nt intention of reaching Virginia as soon as possible. The paroled prisoners continued on their way to Lexington, which they reached Sunday night, coming to this point by steamer yesterday morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the Governors of those States, to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL

U. S. TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Principal and interest payable in Coin, and Exempt from Taxation.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent. Deals in ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Banks and Bankers are requested to act as Sub-Agents for the sale of **10-40 Bonds, at one-eighth** of one per cent. commission.

ADAM REINEMAN, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier. jel4

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the

UNITED STATES.

By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the

Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, May 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a Pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
my24-om Comptroller of the Currency.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—This Bank is now open for business at its Banking House,

No. 55 Market Street,

(Next door to Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons.)

Deposits received, Exchange on all the principal Cities for sale. Gold bought and sold. U. S. Bonds, U. S. Certificates, and all Government Securities bought and sold. Business paper discounted, and all legitimate Banking business transacted on the most liberal terms.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES O'CONNOR

DIRECTORS.

JAS. M. BAILEY, of McCreery, Bailey & Dilworth.
WM. VAN KIRK, of Alexander Bradley.
N. J. BIGLEY.
D. M. SMITH, of A. D. Smith & Bro.
W. W. BALL, of Pennock, Ball & Co.
J. M. HORNER.
THOMAS SMITH, of Allegheny City.
JOHN F. HERRON, of McClurkan, Herron & Co. my24lm

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (Successor to Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, with privilege of increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully refer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS.	F. G. BAILEY.
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Office, No. 63 Fourth street.

Deposits received DAILY and every SATURDAY EVENING.
Interest paid at six per cent. per annum.

Trustees:

ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith, C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland, Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Vorcheiy.
my16-6m

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 50 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val.	BANKS. Bid	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	60¾	May
50	Citizens	—	—	61¾	"
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69¾	"
50	Allegheny	—	—	60¾	"
50	Mechanics	—	—	63½	"
50	Iron City	—	—	54¾	"
50	M. & M.	—	—	38	
60	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	
60	Third National	110	—	—	
60	First National, Al'y	110	—	—	
50	Manchester Saving	—	49¾	"	4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	
50	Western	—	—	58¾	May
25	Monongahela	—	34	33	
50	Eureka	—	50	51¾	"
50	Pittsburgh	—	34	34	
25	Allegheny	—	—	38¾	
25	People's	—	28	28¾	
50	Penn	—	—	45	
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	27¾	
25	St. Clair Street	60	65	50	
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	
50	Mechanics' Street	—	—	—	
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	11	—	14¾	
50	Connellsville	11	13	12¾	
50	do (interest)	—	17	13	
50	Steubenville	—	18	15¼	14¾
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	¾
30	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	
50	Citizens	—	—	95	
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88	
25	Allegheny	—	33	38	
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	$5.00
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	
	Ardesco	—	—	—	
10	North American	—	11	—	
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	81¼	
	Scrip 6's	—	—	81	
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾	
	do 6's	—	—	97	
	Alleg'y City 6's	—	—	100	
	do 5's	—	—	66¾	
	Alleg'y V. R. 7's	—	—	102	
	do 1st mort'g	92	—	—	
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	87	
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	

The new currency bill which recently passed Congress was approved by the President, and became a law on the 3d inst. The principal provisions, or rather the body of the act, are the same as the former bill, which was passed on the 25th of February, 1863; but there are some important alterations and amendments to the new law, which have not been sufficiently explained in the Washington intelligence, and with which the public should become familiar as the new banks are destined to produce a radical change in the whole banking system of the country, or, more properly speaking, the different banking systems in the various States, and to become the fountains from which will flow the universally recognized paper currency, which at no distant day will take the place now occupied by the Government Treasury notes, and, like them, circulate in all the channels of trade from one end of the Union to the other.

In future no association can be formed under the law in places containing more than six thousand inhabitants with a capital of less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor in a city whose population exceeds fifty thousand, with less than two hundred thousand dollars capital; but banks may be organized in places having less than six thousand persons with fifty thousand dollars capital, as heretofore permitted. One-third at least of the capital stock of each institution must be deposited with the treasurer of the United States in government registered bonds of the five-twenty or ten-forty loans, or any such bonds which may be issued by the United States subsequent to the passage of the act, and upon the delivery of such securities as are thus required the Comptro ler of the Currency is authorised to allow to the association making the same ninety per cent. of the circulating notes, provided the aggregate circulation of all the banks organized does not exceed three hundred millions of dollars. The denominations of the notes are to be ones, twos, threes, fives, tens, twenties, fifties, one hundreds and five hundreds; and more than one-sixth part of the notes furnished to any association will be of a less denomination than five dollars, and after the resumption of specie payments no notes of a denomination under that amount will be allowed. The banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Albany, Leavenworth, Washington and San Francisco, and Richmond and Charleston, after they have been taught to recognize and respect the laws of the Union, must redeem their notes at par in the city of New York, and the other banks located in other places must be redeemed at par in at least one of the cities above named. The associations already organized are empowered to change their name any time within six months after the passage of the act. This is an essential clause, as the titles of "First," "Second," "Third," &c., are not sufficiently designating, and were, besides, very unpopular. The institutions will now be able to assume names more suited to their respective localities. The bill also contains an enabling provision, which empowers banks incorporated by special law, or any banking institution organized under a general law of any State, to become a national association with the name it bears, if the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock agree thereto. In lieu of all existing taxes each association is required to pay one per cent. annually on its circulation, half per cent. annually on the average amount of its deposits, and half per cent. on its capital above the amount which is has deposited with the United States Treasurer as a basis for its circulation. When the system is complete d, this tax will probably yield to the Government the following yearly sum:

Circulation, $300,000,000, 1 per cent.....$3,000,000
Deposits, $300,000,000, ½ per cent.....1,500,000
Capital, $500,000,000, paying tax of ½ per cent.....2,500,000

Total revenue.....$8,500,000

The Internal Revenue bill levies the same tax upon the capital and deposits of the State banking institutions that the Currency law imposes upon the new banks, and the only advantage which the latter have over the former is the freedom from taxation which their deposits of government bonds give them. The new banks will be liable to State, county and municipal taxes, the same as are or may be imposed upon the banking institutions organized under the laws of State Legislatures. In regard to the rate of interest the bill provides that the national banks shall be allowed to charge whatever the acts of the State or Territory where the association is located make legal, and where no rate is fixed by law they shall not receive more than seven per cent.

The banks are to make quarterly and monthly reports to the Comptroller of the Currency. The quarterly returns are to be made on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October, and are to contain such appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of the association. The monthly statements must be made on the first Tuesday of each month, and contain the average amount of loans and discounts, specie and other lawful money, together with the deposits and circulation, and the associations in other places than those designated for the redemption of notes must also return the amount due them available for keeping their issues at par.

The Comptroller of the Currency is preparing forms and blanks for the organization of national banks conforming to the provisions and changes made in the new law, which will be ready in a few days. Notice is given to parties intending to organize under the act that they will save themselves and the Department trouble by withholding their application until the blanks are completed.

At the New York Mining Exchange on Monday the following were the closing quotations for Copper Stocks:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Aztec Copper	—	8¾	Keweenaw cop	—	6
Bedford copper	1	2	Knowlton cop	11	—
Boston copper	5¼	—	Lafayette cop	1½	2¾
Caledonia cop	AP	13½	Manhattan cop	9¾	10
Canada copper	3	3½	Mendota cop	—	3
Carp Lake copper	—	4½	Merrimac cop	2	4
Central copper	—	7	Minnesota cop	—	63
Clinton copper	—	1½	Montreal cop	3¼	4½
Dacotah copper	—	5¾	Norwich cop	—	7
Derby copper	—	2	New York cop	—	2
Evergreen Bluffs	18¼	21	Ogima copper	—	7
Flintsteel River	10	13½	Ontonagon cop	4	—
Erie copper	—	9	Penn. cop	9	11
Hamilton copper	—	5¾	Providence cop	2	3½
Hilton copper	—	5¾	Spellance copper	1½	3¾
Hudson copper	—	18	Rockland cop	—	18
Huron copper	35	—	Superior cop	8¾	10½
Indiana copper	—	7	Sharon Con cop	—	8
Isle Royal copper	—	25			

—The following official statement shows the receipts and expenditures of the government during the first three months of the present year:

RECEIPTS.

From customs	$27,469,654
Sales of public lands	131,882
Direct tax	497,166
Internal revenue	27,685,242
Commutation money	6,440,886
Incidental	6,131,465
Total revenue	$98,226,295
From fractional currency	3,097,262
Under ten per cent. act of Feb. 25, 1862	4,766,260
Five-twenty bonds	75,400,006
Certificates of indebtedness	56,649,000
Temporary loans	28,646,784
Six per cent. twenty year bonds	1,501,6 5
Two-year five per cent. notes	92,495,823
One year five per cent. notes	27,800,000
Total receipts, including cents	$335,241,150

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$7,608,366
Pensions and Indian Department	2,701,404
War	293,377,749
Navy	17,731,138
Interest on public debt	9,287,145
Redemption stock loan of 1842	5,000
Payment of old treasury notes	500
Payment of treasury notes of 1862	84,650
Redemption of postage and other stamps	806,507
Redemption of 7 3-10 coupon bonds	681,500
Redemption of Treasury notes of 1861	392,095
Redemption of Treasury notes of 1862	12,220,819
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness	61,618,000
Reimbursement of temporary loans	21,931,305
Redemption of fractional currency	268,400
Total expend'res, including cents	$320,948,872

On the tenth June the National Banks numbered four hundred and sixty, with an aggregate capital of $60,805,200. No official information is given as to whether any new notes of these banks are now being issued.

—The Massachusetts banks out of Boston are reducing their circulation. The amount reported June 4 was $22,092,439 against $22,831,205 on 30th April.

—at Boston yesterday Copper stocks were active. Central closed at 68, Columbian at 9½, Franklin at 58¼, Hancock at 14½, Huron at 40, Isle Royale at 23¼, Mesnard at 10¼, Minnesota at 58, Pewabic at 65, Pittsburgh at 92, Quincy at 93, Rockland at 14, Superior at 85.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Tuesday, June 15, 1864. }

Business yesterday was not very active. The tock of Crude to operate with was not very large. The previous day rates were fully sustained, and in one instance a slight advance was obtained. The total amount of receipts amounted to 808 bbls by the river. Prices in the East continue to rule firm; the principal sales making here for July delivery. The sales making here were confined pretty much to our own dealers, there not being a sufficient margin to allow of exporting. Among the sales we note as follows:

Crude—The sales so far as Crude was concerned were limited. Buyers did not fancy the figures that were demanded, and they did not at all feel disposed to take hold with freedom. Sales of 100 bbls were reported at 40c, packages included; 200 bbls do 38c, packages included. These are the deep figures. Sales of 250 bbls, the barrels to be returned, at 34c; 200 bbls do, the terms were withheld.

Refined—There was a good enquiry. The principal business doing, however, was for future delivery. Sales 1,500 bbls bonded, for July delivery, the terms were withheld. Sales of 25 bbls Ohio No. 1 free oil, at 67c; sales 200 bbls light straw, bonded, at 58c; sales 260 bbls free white, Oil City brand, July delivery, at 70c.

Residuum—The market was firm, but prices were unchanged, ranging from $4 75@5 °0.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

W B Byrun, 75 bbls; R Ashworth, 224 d; McWhinney, 70 do; J Wilkins, 18 do; J Gillespie, 100 do; Maxwell & Palmer, 85 do; H H Collins, 215 do. Total 808.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Sill & Company, 100 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Sill & Company, 55 bbls Benzone for Philadelphia.

Sill & Company, 55 bbls Tar for Boston.

Aladdin Company, 106 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Company, 108 bbls Benzone for Boston.

Standard Company, 84 bbls Tar for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Company, 100 bbls Tar for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Company, 140 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

J. Gracie & Company, 212 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Thos M Howe, 9 bbls copper stamps, 10 do copper; Hussey, W & Co, 1 half bbl beeswax; Thos Moore, 500 bgs rye; J Spade, 4 pkgs h h goods; Godfrey & Co, 25 sks sugar; Parkens, Bull & Co, 5 rolls leather; Rea & Keil, 18 bxs cheese; C C Baxley, 51 do do; C Robinson, 20 do do; W P Steele 10 cases matches; J Miller, 2 barres 1 keg; A Mannell, 1 keg 2 lbf do tobacco; James White & Co, 10 bxs cheese, J Hull & Co, 30 h rakes; Nimics & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Fleming & Steel, 6 bbls eggs, 1 half bbl butter, 10 pkgs h h goods; Wm Flaccus, 2 rolls leather; J Reed & Co, 20 bbls oil; Retrona Oil Co, 35 do do; W B Scaif, 48 pcs iron tubing; G H Keyser, 5 bbls lard; S Smith, 1 chest tea; Lippincott, 1 bbl lamp chimneys; Armstrong Bro & Co, 1 bale corks; Delange & Co, 200 green hides.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.—Smith, C & B, 1 car iron; W P Beck & Co, 2 cars salt; A Scott 25 bgs oats; North American Co, 2 bbls benzine; Fleming & Bros, 50 do do; J S Stewart, 21 sks oats; Owner, 7 do wool.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.—Simpson, Lyon & Co, 1 car corn; J M Shinn, 1 car hay; H C Loomis, 2 cars metal; E Hazelton, 3 bbls apples; D Scull, Jr, 26 sks wool; McBane & A, 92 sks corn; F Rosenbach, 1 cask brandy.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Smith, C & B, 1 car iron; W P Beck & Co, 2 cars salt; A Scott 25 bgs oats; North American Co, 2 bbls benzine; Fleming & Bros, 50 do do; J S Stewart, 21 sks oats; Owner, 7 do wool.

Chicago Cattle Market.

The total receipts at the various yards in the city of Chicago during the week ending to-day, according to the official returns posted on Clancy's Block, were 9,634 head. This is 842 head more than were received last week, and 974 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	1,630
Tuesday	1,263
Wednesday	1,495
Thursday	401
Friday	1,850
Saturday	1,985
Total	9,634

With an increase of 475 head above the receipts of the previous week, the cattle market is depression which characterized the Eastern markets, at Albany last week, and New York this week, have told very effectually upon the cash rates which have obtained during the several weeks past. The sale has been unusually slow, and a decline of $1.00@1.25 has taken place on prime to extra grades, and of $1.25@1.50 upon the inferior grades, upon the closing quotations of the market on Saturday evening last, and at present rates there are about 1,700 head of Beef Cattle unsold in the various yards this evening. The following are the closing prices of the market this evening and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra grades	$6.50@8.00	$7 75@9.00
Medium to prime	5.00@6.25	6.50@7.50
Common to medium	3.00@4.75	3.75@5.50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The current prices for the week are brief. Cattle 1st quality, $18 50@19 50; ordinary to good, 16 50@18; common, $14 50@16; inferior, $13@14. COWS AND CALVES—1st quality, $55@65; ordinary, $45@50; common, $30@45; inferior, $25@ 40; veal calves, first quality, 10@10½c; ordinary, 9½@9¾c; common, 8@8½c; inferior, 7½@8c

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, 8c; prime, 7@ 7½c; ordinary, 6½@7; common, 6@6½c; inferior, 5½@5½; prime corn fed, 8¼@8½c; still fed, 8¾@ 9¼c.

Total receipts of the week and last week were as follows:

Total number of beeves 4 593; cows, 229; veal calves, 1,401; sheep and lambs, 14,378; swine, 3,242.

Total last week—Beeves, 4,654, cows, 188; veal calves, 1,521, sheep and lambs, 8,413; swine, 4,221.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

FLOUR—Firm and large export inquiring; extra family $5,50@$9,00. Wheat firm, red 1,87@ $1,90. Corn declining, yellow $1,30. Oats unchanged. Petroleum, crude 43½@44c; refined in bond, 64@64½; do free, 69@71. Whisky dull at 132@134.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 14.

FLOUR active; fresh ground Ohio extra, $8 25. WHEAT dull.

CORN dull and drooping; white, $1 50@1 51. WHISKY dull and heavy at $1 32.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 14.

FLOUR—In fair demand and steady.

WHEAT—Firm and moderately active for better grades.

CORN—Dull and nominal, buyers and sellers being wide apart, with no sales.

OATS—Dull and held at 82@84c, and 81c bid.

Other Grains nominal.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

WHISKY—More active, and 1c better, with sales at $1,25.

FREIGHTS TO NEW YORK—Wheat, 18½c; Corn, 16½c; Oats, 10½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 15,340 bbls; Wheat, 103,339 bush; Corn, 60,000 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 143,410 bush; Corn, 86,600 bush; Oats, 25,45 bush.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 14, 1864.

FLOUR—Is active.

WHEAT—Buoyant; buyers are offering $1 39½ for No. 1, and $1 33½ for No. 2.

CORN—Firm, and the decline of 1c; sales at $1 12½ for No. 1, and $1 09 for No. 2.

OATS—Quiet but firm; sales at 69½@70. The demand is exclusively speculative.

HIGHWINES—Active and advanced 2c; sales range from $1 23½ to $1 25½.

MESS PORK—Advanced 2@2½; sales at $32@ 32 50.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 42,000 bush; corn, 22,500 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls; wheat, 111,500 bush; corn, 138 000 bush.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chilani's Warehouse to-day were as follows:

60 hhds, viz: 1 at $5 25@6; 6 at 6 00@7; 3 at 7 50; 2 at 8; 2 at 9; 6 at 9 25@9 75; 2 at 10; 1 at 10 25; 2 at 10 50; 2 at 11; 3 at 12; 2 at 12 50; 1 at 13 50; 1 at 14; 3 at 14 25@15; 2 at 16; 3 at 16 50@16 75; 1 at 17 25; 1 at 18 75; 1 at 19 50; 1 at 20 25; 2 at 21; 3 at 21 25@21 75; 1 at 24; 1 at 30; 1 at 55.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco to-day at Bodman's Warehouse were 20 hhds and 40 boxes, as follows: 16 hhds Kentucky Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 3 at $7; 1 at 7 50; 1 at 8 50; 1 at 9; 1 at 10; 1 at 13; 1 at 16; 1 17; 1 at 18, 1 at 19; 1 at 24; at 10; 4 hhds Virginia: 2 at 13; 1 at 16; 1 at 20: 40 boxes Ohio Seed Leaf, Wrappers and Fillers ranging from $6 to $31. Receipts light.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO,—The market was very active and excited to-day, and prices advanced $1 00@10 00 ₱ 100 lbs. The sales were 218 hhds: 2 hhds scraps at $2 70@3 10; 31 hhds green and damaged lugs, from $5 70 to $7 50; 22 hhds factory flags at from $7 50 to $8 80; 34 hhds planters do at from $9 to $14; 48 hhds common shipping leaf at from $14 50 to $24; 41 hhds medium do at from $22 65 to $24 25; 10 hhds good and fine at from $1 25 to $33 50; 13 hhds common and medium manufacturing at from $23 to $27 25; 5 hhds good do at from $11 25 to $13; 7 hhds fine do at $75 to $1 07, 9 hhds at $4 to $35, and 22 hhds rejected.

Memphis Cotton Market.

Nothing worthy of note transpired in cotton to-day. We continue our quotations as the nominal rates of a market well-nigh "played out."

Good Middling	94@96c
Strict Middling	92@93c
Middling	90@91c
Low Middling	86@88c
Good Ordinary	86@87c
Ordinary	83@84c
Low Ordinary	80@81c

Louisville Whisky Market.

Raw whiskey unchanged. Sales of 100 bbls raw at $1 28 per gallon. Sales of 50 bbls Kenton county Bourbon (new) at $1 50; 15 bbls Bourbon two years old, at $2 50. Union county Bourbon (new) is selling at $1 60. Harrison county Bourbon (six months) at $1 75; same, two years old, at $2 75 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, June 15, 1864. }

Business—There was a decided improvement manifested yesterday in commercial circles. Although we have no large operations to record, we have a fair number of sales to notice. The weather was pleasant. Our rivers continue to fall, with about five feet six inches water in the channel. Tonnage in port was not large. Boats find no difficulty in procuring all the freight they want at remunerating prices. The departures include the Emma Graham, for Zanesville, with a good trip; the Financier, for St. Louis, with all the freight she could manage; the Adam Jacobs, for St. Louis, light, as she was in a hurry to pass over the falls on the present rise. The Olive will cut loose to-day, for Cincinnati and Louisville. The new steamers Kate B. Porter and Maggie Hays are both taking freight. They will have despatch. Among the sales we note the following:

FLOUR—There was considerable improvement in the demand yesterday, and buyers were more inclined to take hold. The sales were large and prices were the same. Among the sales we record the following: Sales 250 bbls Extra Family, "Gaff," $8 15@8 25; 250 do do, mixed brands, $7 87@8 25; 100 bbls "Star of the West," $8 00@8 25; 150 do, terms withheld; sales 200 bbls Extra, in lots, $7 25@7 25.

FEED—The market was steady, with a good demand for home purposes. Sales 25 bbls No. 3 Middlings by the lot, at 90c; 25 half bbls Lake Herring, $6 50@6 75.

POTATOES—The demand was fair and sales were moderate. Prices seem to have reached the top. Sales 50 bbls Prince Alberts $2 75 per bbl; 150 bbls mixed 95@100c per bush.

BUCKWHEAT.—We note sales of 50 bushels at $2 25 per bush, the first of the season.

ONIONS—There was a regular trade enquiry for this article. We note the following sales: Coffee not active, sales 40 sacks Rio at 45c. Molasses was steady, sales of 25 bbls Orleans at 80c. Sugar, markets steady, sales of 10 hgs Cuba at 18@19¼c; 10 do Orleans at 19½@20c. Sales of 20 bbls s coffee at 24½c; 15 do do at 24c. Sales of 100 bbls Lovering at 1,35@$1.40.

SALT—market steady, sales of 75 bbls at 2,45@ $2,50.

EGGS—The market was unchanged, with a fair demand; sales 20 bbls, in lots, at 20@21 cents per dozen.

BUTTER—Was not active. The warm weather not being favorable for operations; sales 6 bbls roll at 21@22c; 6 bbls do at 20c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in fair request; sales 23 bbls, in lots, at 18@19c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—There was a steady trade demand for this art cle; sales 25 boxes Western Reserve, large, at 16c; 100 do, assorted sizes, at 14½@15c.

BACON—The principal sales were at retail; holders have a right to that opinion. Among the sales we note as follows: S C Hams, canvassed—2,000 lbs at 13c; shoulders—3,000 lbs, 12¾@13c. Sides, ribbed, 13¾@14c; clear Sides—1,500 lbs, 15½c. Plain Hams—2,3 0 lbs, canvased, 18½c; 1,000 lbs, plain, not canvassed, 17¼c. Sales 500 lbs clear country Sides, 15c, and 6,000 lbs, assorted, at the above price.

DRIED BEEF—We note sales of 500 lbs, canvased, at 18c.

LARD—The market was firm and prices are looking up. Sales of 42 bs at 14½@15c.

LARD OIL—Sales of 10 bbls No 1 at $1 20, an advance; 10 do No 2 at $1 10@1 15 per gal.

MESS PORK—Prices were firm at $31 50@32, with small sales.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to notice in this article as prices were unchanged and the market dull, we omit quotations.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Lumber—Received yesterday, 3,440 000 feet. There is still an active demand for first class lumber, and prices rule firmer, with a strong upward tendency. Inferior grades are dull and of demand and prices are a little improved. There h s been a fair number of cargoes arrived late yesterday and to-day, and sales have been freely announced, and made at prices ranging from $16@19 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Shing es—Received yesterday, 535,000. Market active and firm at previous quotations.

Lath—Received yesterday, 295,000 pcs. The fair demand—prices are scarcely as firm, but with no quotable change.

CARGO SALES.

Cargo schr C. C. Butts, from King's Pier, Michigan, sold by White & Trowbri ge, 70,000 feet mill run medium quality White-wood, at $19,00;—cargo schr Adda, from Kalamazoo, sold by A. Carter, 50,000 feet lumber, scantling lumber and joists, at $16,00, balance of cargo city street plank on old contract;—cargo schr Elbe, from Kalamazoo, sold by A. Carter, 51,000 feet canpeun lumber, ½ strips, rafted, at $17,50;—cargo schr Warren, from Black Lake, sold by Garnick, 70,000 feet mean lumber, at $15,00,—cargo schr Antelope, from Grand River, sold by Garrick, 90,000 feet good lumber, ¾ strips, at $17,75;—cargo schr Undine, from Beckerville, sold by O. Brewster, 78,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, at $17,50;—cargo schooner Perfax, from Depere, Green Bay, sold by Fish 150,000 mixed common sound lumber, strips for $18 87; balance at $15 00; cargo schooner Albany, from Two Rivers, sold by Mc Cormick, strips at $18 40; balance at $15 60; lath not prime, at $3 75; shaved shingles, fair is at $7 25; cargo schooner Hercules, from Muskegon, sold by Morton, $5,000 common mixed lumber ½ strips at $17 25; cargo schooner Elmira, from Muskegon, Hart & Maxwell's mill, 65,000 feet good lumber, at $18,50; cargo schooner Westchester, from Grand river, Wyman & Co.'s mills, sold by Irish & Fuller, 150,000 feet coarse mixed lumber, at $16; cargo schooner Rosabella, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 101,000 feet rafted lumber, ¾ strips at $17,50; cargo schooner Arrow, from Kalamazoo, sold by Houghtelling, ½ strips at $19.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James